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to the recommendations of the commission as a whole than to deal with the one point only referred to them. Then the hon. gentleman saw the bill of the Government, and he was not prepared to discuss its views with regard to carrying into effect the executions within the walls of the gaols. As a leading member of the commission was a member of the other House, he would probably be introduced there, and after being carefully considered, would come down, when more attention could be given to it than at present. He would be happy to see the bill of the hon. member, and would be glad to offer his opinion on the suggestion; but he hoped the second reading would not be pressed until the whole subject could be brought before the House.

Mr. Gilpin entertained the opinion that strangling was the most proper mode of illustrating the sacredness and the value of human life, and the vilest bungler. If executions were made private, the strong argument of moral example urged by the advocates of capital punishment would be taken away. It was an enlightening and a salutary mode, and could eventually obtain—was, the total abolition of capital punishment.

Mr. W. Ewart took a similar view.

Mr. St. John's expressed the impression that the bill suggested private executions. The object was to remove from executions the exhibition of torture, which had been struck out of all other penal enactments in England long since. The bill of his hon. friend would not only provide a remedy at once for the objectionable system of public execution, but even of the Government bill not being brought before the House time enough to pass during the pre-

ance to the ~~public~~ ~~meeting~~ ~~meeting~~, Tuesday, May 19th, 1968.

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